# 蛩蠊目昆虫在中国的发现及一新种记述

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摘要 蛩螈目昆虫地位古老,是昆虫纲的活化石,已知种类不多,分布区狭窄,我国一直没有报道。作者在长白山采得一雄虫,系一新种,是该目昆虫在我国的新发现。

关键词 蛮螈目 中华蛩螈新种 长白山

蛩蠊目 Grylloblattodea 的第一个种 Grylloblatta campodeiformis, 产于加拿大西部 落基山区, Walker 于 1914 年首次记述,并建立为蛩螈科 Grylloblattidae, 归隶于 直 翅目。1915 年,Crampton 把它提升为目。该目是昆虫纲内的一个小目,一个古老的原 始类群,具有直翅类的许多原始性特征: 咀嚼口器,前口式头型;触角细长多节,通常由 28-40 多节组成;胸部无翅,三个胸节均可自由活动,并保留原始的肌肉连接;雄虫腹部 第 9 节有发达的肢基片 (coxite),左右不对称,端末具刺突 (stylus),雌虫无特化的下生 殖板;体末具长而分节的尾须; 腹部 7 对神经节都保留原始位置,仅第 1 腹节的神经节向 前移动与后胸神经节合并;个体发育无明显变态,等等。该目昆虫适干步行的长足颇像蜚 嫌, 分节的尾须接近蜚蠊和螳螂, 但更长。 略扁的前口式头型不像蝗虫或蜚蠊, 而更接近 于竹节虫、白蚁或蠼螋。 雌虫的刀形产卵器很象螽蟖,卵散产习性又似竹节虫。 个体间的 相互残杀则与螳螂、蟋蟀相似。但雌虫没有特化的下生殖板,又不同于直翅类各目。它综 合了直翅类并兼有薇翅目、纺足目、缨尾目的某些特征,是一个古老的原始直翅类的综合 成员。 在古昆虫中可和原蠊目 (Protoblattoidea) 比较,可能更接近于原直翅目 (Protorthoptera), 是唯一的古老残遗类群 (Imms, 1957), 昆虫纲内的活化石 (Walker, 1937)。蛩蠊目昆虫对探讨昆虫的起源、演化及其与地史演变的关系有重要意义,但在我 国一直没有发现,成为"目"的空白。作者于1986年8月28日在长白山采得一雄虫,鉴 定为一新种,终于弥补了这一缺陷。

包括本文新种——中华蛩蠊,该目现知共1科3属25种和亚种(图12)。其中 Gryll-oblatta 属包括13种和亚种,分布于北美(美国、加拿大)落基山脉以西地区,跨北纬35—60度之间。Grylloblattina 属仅1种,产于苏联远东滨海区南部,与我国黑龙江毗邻。Galloisiana属计11种,内2种产于苏联,分别采自中亚和远东滨海区南部;2种产于南朝鲜,均采自洞穴;6种产于日本,其中4种集中在本州岛中部山地,1种分布于长崎,约当北纬33度,是该目昆虫迄今分布的南限;1种分布于中国的长白山。

上述 25 种和亚种,除 1 种 (Gall. pravdini)\* 深入大陆内部外,均限于太平洋北部东

本文于 1986 年 11 月收到。本刊编委会认为这是蜚蠊目昆虫在我国的发现;适当提前发表。 现底中脚丛供书导。并有两个箱,如鱼鱼 陈之林 扬雄局接供压机供空典查用和资料。如准顺 本生体

聚陈世骧先生指导,并审改文稿,依俊德、陈永林、杨榘昆诸先生提供宝贵意见和资料,刘举鹏、李铁生同志惠予帮助,陈瑞瑾问志绘图,均致衷心感谢。

<sup>\*</sup> 产于苏联戈尔诺一阿尔泰斯克 (N51.58, E85.58) 南 100 公里,接近我国新疆阿尔泰山。阿尔泰山降水充沛, 气候冷湿,是位得今后采集注意的又一地区。

西两岸的附近山地、高原和岛屿。就其已知种的分布区,清楚表明北美(新北区)与亚洲北部(古北区)的昆虫区系和地史演变的历史联系,白令地区陆连和断裂在洲际间昆虫区系交流和隔离分化上的意义。分布区地处高纬度,气候冷湿。一般栖居在树木线以上的滑坡碎石腐木下或洞穴中,有时在冰雪表面或冰洞中。多于夜出活动觅食,取食昆虫碎片或苔藓。

据 Walker (1937) 记载,该目昆虫适应低温,最适温度在 0℃ 左右或稍高,超过 16℃死亡率显著增加。高温是其居群间交流、迁移扩散的限制因素。由于成虫无翅,其迁移、扩散能力有限,种的分布区非常狭窄。目前仅知 Grylloblatta campodeiformis 和 Galloisiana nipponensis 两种分别在北美落基山区和日本本州有较广的分布外,其他种类几乎均只限于模本产地,形成典型的点状分布。地理上相距不远,或仅一山一水之隔,就分化为不同物种。地域上的狭布性是蛩蠊目昆虫又一重要特征。地理隔离是该目物种分化的主要途径。

中华蛩蠊产地约当北纬 42 度, 东经 128 度。于长白山体顶部天池瀑布左侧陡崖下的 渭坡滚石地段, 海拔 2000 米。处于岳棒林带上线, 上接山地苔原植被带, 生长有蒿、景天、棘豆、风毛菊、龙胆、乌先蒿、嵩草及苔藓、地衣等多种高山植被。 年均温在 0℃以下, 冬季积雪时间长达 230 天以上。 采集时阴天, 虽值中午, 但气温很低, 成虫爬行于地面, 行动 敏捷。

新种模式标本保存在中国科学院动物研究所。

#### 中华蛩蠊 Galloisiana sinensis 新种(图1)

体长形。背面和头部棕黄色,较暗;腹面、足、触角琥珀色,较淡。体表被细毛,腹部两侧和足着生稀疏深棕色刺状毛。

头宽大,约与前胸等阔或稍阔,头部中央具一模糊的黑斑;复眼黑色,很小,显较触角,窝为小,且略狭;小眼面近似圆形;复眼下方有2根刺状毛。唇基倒梯形,前半部色淡,膜质半透明;上唇略半圆形,下颚内颚叶(lacinia)基部着生一排刷状长毛,端前具2个小齿状突起(图3)。下颚须5节,第1节短,第2节长于第1节,第3节为1、2两节长度之和,约与第4节等长,第5节略长,顶端尖。触角丝状,34节,基部节较粗而短,向端部渐变细长,第1节最粗,卵圆形,第2节短,第3节约为第2节长的2-2.5倍,第4-9节短,每节长约等于端宽;自第10节起逐渐变长,第10-19节每节长显胜于端宽,第20节后,每节长约为端宽的2.5倍。

前胸背板长略胜于阔,前端较阔,略向基部收获,侧缘近乎直形,前缘微弧,后角宽圆,后缘中部明显向内凹进(图 2); 盘区较平,不甚凸,接近前缘具一微波形横沟纹。中胸背板中长略短于后缘宽度,基部显较前胸背板后缘为狭,侧缘向后膨阔,后角处最阔,约与前胸背板后缘等阔或稍阔,后缘中部向内凹进。后胸背板阔约为其中长的 1.7 倍,显短于中胸背板。

腹部背板 10 节,密生深棕色绒毛,中部数节较阔,向尾端渐狭,各节后角,有时包括后缘着生 1 或 2 根暗棕色刺状毛,末节(肛上板)端缘呈钝三角形,中央延伸成一向下弯曲的锥状体(图 4)。

尾须 9 节,基部两节很短,界限不清,第 3 至第 5 节彼此约等长,余节略细长,端节最

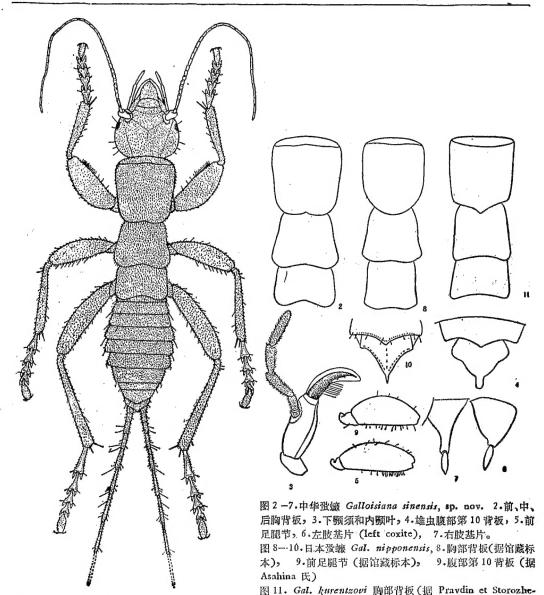


图 1 中华蛩鱇 Galloisiana. sinensis, sp. nov. o nko 氏)

细,除基部 2 节外,各节端前着生 4、5 根刺状刚毛,不规则环状排列,腹面毛较粗长。

前足腿节粗短(图 5),长约为其中部最宽处的 3 倍,背面若生 2 行刺状毛,每行 3—4 根;外侧面光,内侧面有一些短毛,腹面内沿着生一排刺状毛,约 15—18 根,多数集中在端半部;胫节略短于腿节,腹面具 2 行刺状毛,每行 4—5 根,端末有 2 距,内距较长,但显较前足第 1 跗节为短;跗节 5 节,从背面观,1—4 节星三角形,基细端宽,背面中央小三角形区呈膜质状,腹面密生绒毛,各节端部两侧具膜质垫一对,第 5 节长卵形,腹面中央咯凹,密生绒毛,端前具一膜质垫;爪单齿。中足腿节显较前足为细,各侧面着生刺状毛;胫节约与腿节等长,各侧面具刺状毛,不呈行列,端距 2 根,彼此等长,跗节同于前足,但第 1 跗节较长。后足腿节显较前、中足细长,背面具刺状毛 2 行,内侧面 1 行,腹面内沿 10—12

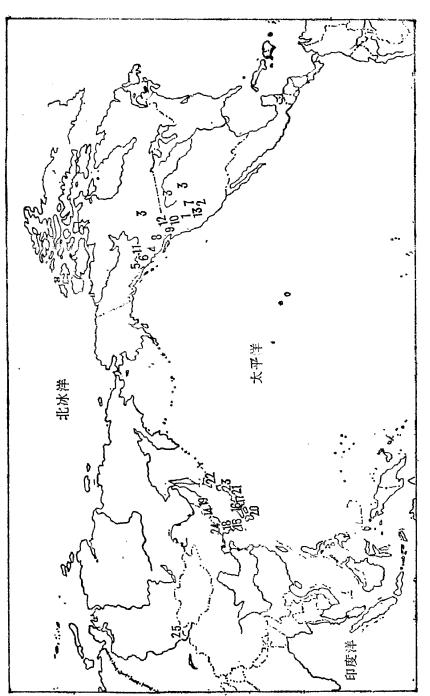


图 12 蛋赚目世界已知幹分布图

thi Gurney; 11. G. seudderi Kamp; 12. G. sculleni Gruney; 13. G. washoa Gurney; 14. Grylloblattina djakonovi B. ei-Bienko; 15. Ga-Hoisiana biryongenus Namkung; 16. Gall. chujoi Gurney; 17. Gall. hiyosawai Asahina; 18. Gall. hosuensis Namkung; 19. Gall. hure-1. Grylloblatta barberi Caudoll; 2. G. bifratrilecta Guiney; 3. G. campodetjormis campodetformis Walker; 4. G. c. athapaska Kamp; 5. G. c. nahanni Kamp; 6. G. c. occidentalis Silvestri; 7. G. chandleri Kamp; 8. G. chirurgica Gurney; 9. G. gurneyi Kamp; 10. G. ro-22. Gall. yezoensis Asahina; 23. ntsou Pravdin et Storzhenko; 20. Gall. notabilis Silvestri 21. Gall. nipponentis Caudell et King; Gall. ynasai Asahina; 24. Gall. sinensis Wang; 25. Gall. pravdem Storozhenko et Oliger. 根,外沿7-8根; 胫节长于腿节,刺状毛排列不规则;跗节显长于前、中足跗节,第1跗节尤长,约为第2、第3两节长度之和。

肢基片(coxite)左侧基部较宽,约占腹板宽度的2/3,渐向端部收狭,呈宽三角形(图6);右侧肢基片较狭,端部显细(图7);端部刺突(stylus)圆筒形,不很细长。

体长 12 毫米,头宽 3 毫米,触角长 10 毫米;前胸背板中长 2.6 毫米,宽 2.3 毫米;中胸背板中长 1.7 毫米,端宽 2.3 毫米,基宽 1.3 毫米;后胸背板中长 1.3 毫米,端宽 2.3 毫米;前足腿节 2.6 毫米,胫节 2.4 毫米;中足腿节 3 毫米,胫节 3 毫米;后足腿节 4 毫米,胫节 4.3 毫米;尾须 6 毫米。

正模o,吉林长白山,2000米,1986. VIII.28, 王书永。

本种与日本蛩螈 Galloislana nipponensis Caudell et King 接近。但本种前胸背板后缘中部凹进(该种后缘拱弧,如图 8);触角节数少,第 3 节较短,为第 2 节长的 2.5 倍,端部节细长(该种 40 节,第 3 节约为第 2 节长的 3 倍,端部节较粗);前足腿节较细,腹面内沿刺状毛较多较密(该种前足腿节更粗壮,腹面内沿毛较稀少,如图 9) 及腹部末节端部形状不同(图 10)等特征,呈现显著差别。与西伯利亚的 Gall. kurentzovi Pravdin et Storzhenko 的区别在于该种前胸背板后缘中部向后呈角状突出(图 11)。与朝鲜采于洞穴的两种 Gall. biryongensis Namkung, Gall. kosuensis Namkung 的区别在于该两种复眼退化。

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## THE DISCOVERY OF GRYLLOBLATTODEA IN CHINA AND THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

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The new species Galloisiana sinensis described in this paper belongs to the order Gryllo blattodea which is previously unknown in China. It is based on a single specimen collected from Changbei Shan, Jilin Province, N. E. China, and kept in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing.

#### Galloisiana sinensis sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Upperside and head dark yellowish brown: underside, legs and antennae pale amber Body surface densely covered with soft hairs, sparsely spinulate on the legs.

Head large, as broad as prontum, with an undefined black patch on the center. Compound eyes smaller than the antennal socket, elongate, pigmented. Clypeus trapezoid, the anterior half pale membranous and translucent. Labium semicircular, with anterior margin rounded. Maxillary palpi 5-segmented, with the first segment subquadrate, 2nd slightly elongate, 3rd as long as lst and 2nd together, somewhat equal to 4th in length, 5th slightly longer than 4th, tapering slightly toward apex (fig. 3). Antennae 34 segmented, basal ones short and thick, 3rd segment about twice as long as 2nd, from 4th to 9th each about as long as broad, 10th to 10th distinctly longer, following ones each about 2—2.5 times as long as broad.

Pronotum well-developed, slightly longer than broad, sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed toward base, hind angles broadly rounded, hind margin distinctly concave in the middle (fig. 2); disk fairly convex, with a sinuate transversal sulcus near the anterior margin. Mesonotum slightly shorter than broad, much narrowed than pronotum at base, sides conspicuously broadened posteriorly, hind margin concave. Metanotum transverse, about 1.7 times as long as broad, distinctly shorter than the mesonotum.

Abdomen 10-segmented, somewhat fusiform, broadest at middle, each segment with one or two spinules near the hind angle. Apex of supra-anal plate prolonged into a curved cylindrical projection (fig. 4).

Cerci 9-segmented, with basal two closely united, not clearly separated from each other, 3rd to 5th somewhat equal in length, the rest slender, especially the terminal one which is much thinner than the others; each segment, except the basal two, bears 4—5 spinules arranged in irregular ring near apex.

Anterior femora stout and short, dorsal surface with two rows of spines (three or four on each), the outer side smooth, the inner side with a lot of hairs, beneath armed with 15–18 spiniform hairs on the inner margin (fig. 5); tibia somewhat shorter than the femora, armed with two rows of spines (4–5 on each) on the ventral surface, and two apical spurs of which the inner one is longer than the outer but shorter than the first tarsal segment; tarsi 5-segmented, lst to 4th segments triangular in dorsal view, densely pubescent beneath, each with a pair

of membranous pads at apex, 5th segment elongate, with a single membranous pad; claws simple. Middle femora more slender than the anterior, sides bear some spines; tibia as long as the femora and spinulate; first tarsal segment longer than the anterior. Posterior legs with femora much more slender than the anterior two; tibia slightly longer than the corresponding femora, irregularly spinous; tarsi distinctly elongate, first segment about equal in length to 2nd and 3rd together.

Left coxite triangular (fig. 6), broader and larger than the right coxite, the latter distinctly attenuate at apex (fig. 7), styli not very slender (figs. 6, 7).

Body length 12 mm; antenna 3 mm; head 3 mm; pronotum length 2.6 mm, breadth 2.3 mm; mesonotum length 1.7 mm, apical breadth 2.3 mm; metanotum length 1.3 mm, apical breadth 2.3 mm; anterior femora 2.6 mm, ante-tibia 2.4 mm; midfemora 3 mm, mid-tibia 3 mm; hind femora 4 mm, hind tibia 4.3 mm; ceric 6 mm.

Holotype o, Jilin: Changbei Shan, 2000 m, 28. VIII. 1986, Wang Shu-yong.

Closely allied to Galloisiana nipponensis Caudell et King, distinguished by the pronotum with the hind margin concave in the middle: the antennal segments less numerous with the terminal ones longer; the anterior legs with slender femora, more densely spinous on inner margin beneath; and the different conformation of supra-anal plate (figs. 8—10). Also allied to Galloisian akurentzovi Pravdin et Storzhenko from Siberia, but in that species, the hind margin of pronotum is produced in the middle (fig. 11).

Key words Grylloblattodea Galloisiana sinensis Wang sp. nov. Changbei Shan.